

REMARKS

Claims 1-29 are pending in the above identified application. The Examiner has rejected claims 1-29. Applicants herein traverse these rejections.¹

Claim Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claims 1-6, 10-21, and 25-29

The Examiner has rejected claims 1-6, 10-21, and 25-29 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being anticipated by WO 99/30217 (“Gong”) in view of Gong et al. “Going Beyond the Sandbox: An Overview of the New Security Architecture in the Java Development Kit 1.2” (hereinafter Reference V). However, Gong does not teach “controlling access to the first trusted class by the untrusted class or a second trusted class based upon the privilege information associated with the first trusted class,” as is recited in both claims 1 and 25 or “a controller for controlling access to the first trusted class during a trusted class operation,” as is recited in claim 18. Reference V does not make up the difference.

As the Examiner points out in the Office Action, “Gong does not explicitly teaches [sic] controlling access to the first trusted class by the untrusted class or a second trusted class based upon the privilege information associating with the first trusted class.” (OA, page 3). Therefore, Gong does not teach “controlling access to the first trusted class by the untrusted class or a second trusted class based upon the privilege information associated with the first trusted class,” as is recited in claims 1 and 25. Further, the Examiner states that “Gong does not explicitly teaches [sic] controlling access to the first trusted class by the untrusted class or a second trusted class based upon the privilege information associating with the first trusted class.” (OA, page 4).

¹ Characterizations of both the claims of the present application and the teachings of various prior art are made throughout the Office Action. Applicants do not automatically agree or acquiesce in any of these characterizations, even if they are not specifically addressed in this response.

Therefore, Gong does not teach “a controller for controlling access to the first trusted class during a trusted class operation, wherein the controller is operative to receive a request for the trusted class operation from the untrusted class or a second trusted class and grant access to the first trusted class based on at least one permissive attribute within the privilege information for the first trusted class,” as is recited in claim 18.

The Examiner points to section 2.4 on pages 5 and 6 of Reference V to cure the defects in the teaching of Gong. However, that is not the case. Reference V still teaches controlling access to the resources and not controlling access to trusted classes and therefore does not teach “controlling access to the first trusted class by the untrusted class or a second trusted class based upon the privilege information associated with the first trusted class,” as is recited in claims 1 and 25, or “a controller for controlling access to the first trusted class during a trusted class operation, wherein the controller is operative to receive a request for the trusted class operation from the untrusted class or a second trusted class and grant access to the first trusted class based on at least one permissive attribute within the privilege information for the first trusted class,” as is recited in claim 18.

As stated in Reference V,

[t]o summarize, a simple and prudent rule of thumb for calculating permissions is the following:

- The permission of an execution thread is the intersection of the permissions of all protection domains transversed by the execution thread.
- When some code calls the beginPrivileged primitive, the permission of the execution thread includes a permission if it is allowed by the said code’s protection domain and by all protection domains that are called or entered directly or indirectly subsequently.

- When a new thread is created, it inherits from its parent thread the current security context (i.e., the set of protection domains present in the parent at child creation time). This inheritance is transitive.

(Reference V, pg. 6). As these rules are set out, the permissions discussed are permissions to access resources and not permissions to access a “first trusted class.” Therefore, as discussed above, Reference V does not teach “controlling access to the first trusted class by the untrusted class or a second trusted class based upon the privilege information associated with the first trusted class,” as is recited in claims 1 and 25, or “a controller for controlling access to the first trusted class during a trusted class operation, wherein the controller is operative to receive a request for the trusted class operation from the untrusted class or a second trusted class and grant access to the first trusted class based on at least one permissive attribute within the privilege information for the first trusted class,” as is recited in claim 18.

Claims 2-6 and 10-17 depend from claim 1 and are therefore allowable over the combination of Gong and Reference V for at least the same reasons as is claim 1. Claims 19-21 depend from claim 18 and are therefore allowable over the combination of Gong and Reference V for at least the same reasons as is claim 18. Claims 26-29 depend from claim 25 and are therefore allowable over the combination of Gong and Reference V for at least the same reasons as is claim 25.

Therefore, Claims 1-6, 10-21, and 25-29 are allowable over the combination of Gong and Reference V because the combination does not teach all of the elements of the claims.

Claims 7-9 and 22-24

The Examiner has rejected claims 7-9 and 22-24 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 over the combination of Gong, Reference V, and Papa et al. As discussed above, claims 1 and 18 are allowable over the combination of Gong and Reference V. Papa et al. does not cure the defects in the teachings of Gong and Reference V. Therefore, claims 1 and 18 are allowable over the combination of Gong, Reference V, and Papa et al. Claims 7-9 depend from claim 1 and are therefore allowable for at least the same reasons as is claim 1. Claims 22-24 depend from claim 18 and are allowable over claim 18 for at least the same reasons as is claim 18.

Conclusion

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and reexamination of this application and the timely allowance of the pending claims.

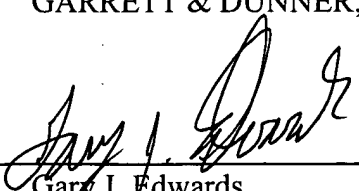
Please grant any extensions of time required to enter this response and charge any additional required fees to our deposit account 06-0916.

Respectfully submitted,

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